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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/772,615	01/30/2001	Mark A. Jones	2685/5676	1708

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PARTHASARATHY, PRAMILA

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2136

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	JONES, MARK A.
Examiner Pramila Parthasarathy	Art Unit 2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 January 2002.
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/30/2001.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the communication filed on 01/04/2002. Claims 1 – 22 were received for consideration. No preliminary amendments to the claims were filed. Claims 1 – 22 are currently being considered.

2. Initialed and dated copies of Applicant's IDS form 1449; filing date 1/30/2001, is attached to the Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 7 – 10, and 13 - 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dunn et al. (Patent No.: 6,529,209).

Regarding Claim 1, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), comprising:

a pair of lenses, the lenses modifying incident light emitted from a display so as to render encrypted images appearing on the display that are undecipherable to a naked eye, readable when the screen is viewed through the lenses (Fig.1, Column 2 line 22 – 62 and Column 4 line 58 – Column 5 line 28); and
a frame (Fig. 1 #2).

Regarding Claim 7, Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), comprising:

an optical sensor; a processor; and a display screen (Fig.1, 3; Column 5 lines 8 – 28 and Column 6 lines 23 – 43);

wherein the optical sensor receives images appearing on an external screen that have been encrypted to be undecipherable to a naked eye, converts the received images into digital data and sends the data to the processor, the processor decrypts the data (Fig.1, 3; Column 5 lines 8 – 28; Column 6 lines 23 – 43 and Column 7 lines 38 – 49), and

sends readable images to the display screen (Column 8 lines 37 – 52).

Regarding Claim 14, Dunn teaches and describes a system for providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15),

comprising: a public kiosk, including: a processor; and a display screen; and a pair of decryption glasses (Fig.1 and Column 1 line 18 – Column 5 line 28);

wherein the processor of the public kiosk encrypts information that appears on the display screen so that the information is undecipherable to a naked eye, and the decryption glasses, when worn by a viewer, render the information readable for the viewer (Fig. 1 – 3; Column 2 lines 35 – 62; Column 3 line 9 – Column 6 line 33 and Column 7 lines 38 – 49).

Regarding Claim 19, Dunn teaches and describes a method of providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15),

comprising the steps of:

authenticating a prospective client attempting to use the public kiosk (Column 1 line 36 – 52);

if the client is authenticated, encrypting image data appearing on a kiosk display so that they are undecipherable to a naked eye (Column 2 lines 2 – 47 and Column 7 lines 38 – 49);

viewing the kiosk display using a pair of decryption glasses (Column 1 line 65 – Column 2 line 47 and Column 5 lines 8 – 28) ; and

decrypting the image data using the decryption glasses, rendering the image data readable for the viewer (Column 5 lines 8 – 28 and Column 6 lines 6 – 55).

Claim 2 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), further comprising:

a registration number printed on the frame by which the optical decryption glasses are identified (Fig. 1, 4A, 4B and Column 8 line 53 – Column 9 line 33).

Claim 8 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 7. Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the processor includes:

an authentication module (Column 1 lines 37 – 52 and Column 8 line 53 – Column 9 line 33); and

a decryption module (Fig.1 – 3; Column 3 line 22 –62; Column 4 line 58 – Column 5 line 28; Column 6 lines 23 – 43 and Column 7 lines 38 – 49).

Claim 10 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 7. Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein 10. The decryption glasses of claim 7, wherein the optical sensor is an optical character reader (Column 2 lines 35 – 62 and Column 3 lines 26 – 59).

Claim 15 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 14. Dunn teaches and describes a system for providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the public kiosk system further includes an input device;

wherein a viewer using the decryption glasses registers with the public kiosk by entering authentication information into the input device, the authentication information being reviewed by the kiosk processor which determines whether to provide the viewer access to displayed information based on the authentication information (Column 2 lines 35 – 62 and Column 3 lines 26 – 59).

Claim 20 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a method of providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein a client is authenticated by inputting an appropriate one-time password into the public kiosk (Column 1 lines 22 – 52).

Claim 21 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a method of providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the decryption occurs due to optical properties of lenses of the decryption glasses (Column 1 line 53 – Column 9 line 65).

Claim 22 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 19. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a method of providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the decryption is performed by a processor (Fig.1, 3; Column 5 lines 8 – 28; Column 6 lines 23 – 43 and Column 7 lines 38 – 49).

Claim 9 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 8, Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), further comprising:

a memory module (Fig.1 – 5c and Column 5 line 8 – Column 6 line 22);
wherein the memory module stores a parameter, the parameter determining an algorithm used by the encryption module to decrypt data received from the optical sensor (Fig.1 – 5c and Column 7 lines 50 – 60).

Claim 13 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 8, Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), further comprising:

a keypad (Fig. 1);
wherein a code entered into the keypad is processed by the authentication module and used to calculate a password, the password providing access to the information displayed on the external screen (Fig. 1 Column 1 lines 22 – 52 and Column 2 lines 15 – 47).

Claim 16 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 15. Dunn teaches and describes a system for providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the authentication information is a one-time password (Column 1 lines 22 – 52).

Claim 17 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 16. Dunn teaches and describes a system for providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein the one-time password is associated with a registration number inscribed on the decryption glasses. (Column 1 lines 22 – 52 and Column 8 line 53 – Column 9 line 33).

Claim 18 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 16. Dunn teaches and describes a system for providing secure and private transactions at public kiosks (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein an encryption algorithm used by the kiosk processor to encrypt displayed information corresponds to the one-time password entered by the viewer ((Column 2 lines 35 – 62 and Column 3 lines 26 – 59)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3 – 6, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn et al. (Patent No.: 6,529,209) in view of Sternly et al. (Patent No.: 5,715,316, hereinafter “Steenblik”).

Claim 3 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 2. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15). Dunn does not explicitly disclose that the lenses include at least one of diffraction gratings and miniature prisms, each of the at least one of diffraction gratings and prism having different diffraction criteria (Column 3 lines 17 – 67). However, Steenblik discloses a method of decrypting images by means of decrypting optic wherein, the lenses include at least one of diffraction gratings and miniature prisms, each of the at least one of diffraction gratings and prism having different diffraction criteria (Steenblik Column 4 line 46 – Column 7 line 20). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the lenses include at least one of diffraction gratings and prism having different diffraction as taught by Steenblik and to decrypt images as taught by Dunn to provide encrypted visual information to be decrypted using optical decryption glasses. The motivation would be to provide only authorized users access to their privately viewable data in public viewable display.

Claim 5 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 2. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15). Dunn does not explicitly disclose that the lenses include variations in at least one of thickness and index of refraction (Column 3 lines 17 – 67). However, Steenblik discloses a method of decrypting images by means of decrypting optic wherein, the lenses include at least one of diffraction gratings and miniature prisms, each of the at least one of diffraction gratings and prism having different diffraction criteria (Steenblik Column 4 line 46 – Column 7 line 20). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the lenses include at least one of diffraction gratings and prism having different diffraction as taught by Steenblik and to decrypt images as taught by Dunn to provide encrypted visual information to be decrypted using optical decryption glasses. The motivation would be to provide only authorized users access to their privately viewable data in public viewable display.

Claim 4 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 3. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein a map of the diffraction criteria of the at least one of diffraction gratings and miniature prisms over a surface of the lens, is unique and associated with the registration number (Fig. 1, 4A, 4B and Column 8 line 53 – Column 9 line 33).

Claim 6 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 5. Furthermore, Dunn teaches and describes a pair of optical decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15), wherein a map of variations in at least one of thickness and index of refraction over a surface of the lens, is unique and associated with the registration number(Fig. 1, 4A, 4B and Column 8 line 53 – Column 9 line 33).

5. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn et al. (Patent No.: 6,529,209) in view of Rhoads (Patent No.: 6,311,214, hereinafter “Rhoads”).

Claim 11 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 7. Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15). Dunn does not explicitly teach that the optical sensor is a bar code reader. However, Rhoads discloses an optical sensor is a bar code reader (Rhoads Column 22 lines 42 – 65; Column 33 line 63 – Column 35 line 7). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for optical sensor is a bar code reader as taught by Rhoads and to include an authentication module and a decryption modules as taught by Dunn to provide encrypted bar code information to be decrypted using optical decryption glasses. The motivation would be to provide only authorized users access to their privately viewable data in public viewable display.

Claim 12 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 7, Dunn teaches and describes Decryption glasses (Fig.1-3; Column 1 line 18 – Column 11 line 15). Dunn does not explicitly disclose that the optical sensor measures color levels appearing on the external screen (Column 3 lines 26 – 41). However Rhoads discloses an optical sensor, wherein the optical sensor measures color levels appearing on the external screen (Column 5 lines 43 – 48; Column 14 lines 55 – 67 and Column 29 line 55 – Column 30 line 44). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for optical sensor to measure color levels appearing on the external screen as taught by Rhoads and to include an authentication module and a decryption modules as taught by Dunn to provide encrypted information in accordance with the digital color data to be decrypted using optical decryption glasses. The motivation would be to provide only authorized users access to their privately viewable data in public viewable display.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Perlman "User presence verification with single password across applications"; Patent Number: 5, 892,828.

Higginbotham et al. "Electronic device with display viewable from tow opposite ends"; Patent Number: 5,896,575.

7. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231 or
faxed to: (703) 872-9306 for all formal communications.

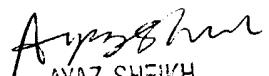
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pramila Parthasarathy whose telephone number is 703-305-8912. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00a.m. To 5:00p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 703-305-9648. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Pramila Parthasarathy
Patent Examiner
703-305-8912
June 04, 2004


AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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